### Key Recommendations for Protection in Cash-based Interventions

#### Throughout the Program Cycle:
- Use a participatory approach and/or support community-led processes.
- Look within and beyond the household unit: disaggregate information or include samples of individuals using an age, gender and diversity lens.
- Establish an accountability framework for multi-channel feedback throughout the phases.

| Desk Review and Needs Assessment | • Gather situational protection information on the major risks for the affected population (what and for whom), sources of risks, and any community-based or self-protection mitigation mechanisms.  
|                                 | • This information could come from e.g. protection needs assessments, case management, feedback mechanisms.  
|                                 | • Flag any information on economic or livelihoods-related root causes of protection risks. |
| Risk, Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis | • Create a context-specific protection risk and benefit analysis.  
|                                          | • Analyse relative importance (likelihood and impact) and manageability (prevention or mitigation) for different groups and individuals.  
|                                          | • Discuss the differences and overlaps between specific needs, protection risks, and economic vulnerability. |
| Eligibility Criteria and Targeting      | • Identify and assess people with specific needs or protection risks, and refer them to other assistance if CBI is not relevant for them.  
|                                          | • Build in the flexibility to accept ongoing protection referrals, beyond the initial assessment and targeting,  
|                                          | • Use a combination of targeting methods (e.g. community-based, administrative) to improve access and inclusion. |
| Market Analysis                        | • Analyse access to goods and services with an AGD lens. Compare this information with protection needs assessments.  
|                                          | • Analyse market systems related to protection, e.g. alternative care, health, legal services, transport, education, birth registration.  
|                                          | • Analyse the potential protection risks and benefits of market interactions in the community and among traders. |
| Modality and Delivery Mechanism        | • Ensure that modality and delivery mechanism selection reflects identified protection risks and benefits.  
|                                          | • Consider alternative delivery mechanisms for certain individuals or groups as necessary.  
|                                          | • If no safe, feasible delivery mechanisms exist for CBI, consider in-kind assistance, and vice versa. |
| Design and Implementation              | • Ensure that programme design mitigates potential risks identified in assessments.  
|                                          | • Design and adjust the frequency and amount of transfers to address the economic drivers of vulnerability, and according to beneficiary preferences.  
|                                          | • Include data protection, confidentiality and opt-out clauses in service agreements and SOPs. |
| Monitoring                             | • Build a monitoring system and an accountability framework on the basis of identified protection risks and benefits.  
|                                          | • Examine how CBI may mitigate protection risks and maximize protection benefits.  
|                                          | • Consider any changes in protection risks and benefits, specific needs, vulnerability and capacity to cope, and re-consider programme design as appropriate. |